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大英帝國一千九百零一年二月四日

日三月二年二月

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 2ND, 1910.

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二月四日一千九百零一年二月四日

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[144]

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Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [1491]

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12.00 Noont. to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
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[1134-1]

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[1413]

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[27]

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T. O'Connor Sloane ... 5.25

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George Nicoll ... 8.00

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Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [1203]

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Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [136]

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[25]

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BIRTH.

On March 28th, 1910, at Amoy, China, to
Mr. and Mrs. L. I. THOMAS, a son. [434]HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD C
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, EC

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 2ND, 1910.

A good example of how a too vigorously directed reform is liable to lead to the creation of other evils hardly less dangerous than the one legislated against is shown in the case of the opium suppression movement in China. That China is sincere in her desire to entirely suppress the practice of opium smoking may be at once conceded, but it must also be conceded, even by the most enthusiastic of China's supporters, in the new movement, that unless precautions are taken there is likely to result a good deal of undesired suffering and misery—perhaps even greater than that caused by the use of the drug. To take one point—the cause of the recent riots near Amoy. If poppy cultivation is to be prohibited, what is to take its place? In Szechuan, for instance, poppy cultivation is an important agricultural operation as, say, wheat cultivation in Russia, or rice cultivation in Japan. The demand made on the Szechuan farmers that they should cease to produce the principal source of their revenue is thus a very serious one. It is reported that an order has been issued that no poppy seed is to be sown henceforward, but apparently, no effort has been made by the authorities to assist the farmers in finding a source of revenue equal to that taken from them. The farmers, if the order be strictly carried out, will be reduced to very serious straits

much more serious to them than the evils of opium smoking. Further, such an order must upset the whole financial position of the province. New sources of revenue will have to be found, new taxes levied, new industries created, and while this last is not a matter of impossibility it is certain that it is a matter of time. To get rid of this evil, therefore, many other evils will have to be created and a great deal of unhappiness caused. The argument, of course, is not directed against the suppression of the evil of opium smoking; it is directed against the use of those heroic measures which find such favour among enthusiasts at home. To some extent these heroic measures have been forced on the Chinese Government. Placed in the position of having to make plain to other countries interested in the trade that she is really desirous of eradicating the use of opium among her nationals, China has been led to enact measures and issue orders of an extreme description, such as the entire prohibition of poppy cultivation in provinces where it is the main, if not the only, source of revenue. Of course, it is possible that these extreme measures will not be strictly carried out, but, even only from the point of view of frankness, it would have been better to frame orders of a less rigid character. The failure to carry out laws strictly inevitably arouses a certain amount of friction and inequality, which reformers of an enthusiastic type are quick to seize upon. Thus recently it was reported that the Chinese Board of Fuchow had overruled the orders of the local officials of the Kuching district for the closing of all the opium shops in the country. This fact was at once seized upon by Bishop Price, who communicated it to the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTEBURY, who in turn laid it before Sir E. GREY, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The reasonable opinion found by Sir E. Grey, that the action of the Fuchow Board was probably due to facts not within the cognisance of Bishop Price, presumably led to the matter being dropped, but it is easy to see how such instances as this can be developed into means for enforcing more stringent enactments which in themselves are excessively severe. The true safeguard lies in the evident sincerity of the Chinese officials to suppress the evil. If this be allowed to work itself out, no doubt China will one day be as free from the practice of opium smoking as any of the countries of the West. Whether the results will be so beneficial as ardent reformers believe is another question. At present it would seem as if some form of narcotic were necessary to mankind, whether it be in the mild form of tobacco or the strong form of opium and alcohol. The Japanese describe tobacco as the "calm producing weed," and it is this quality in narcotics which undoubtedly leads to their popularity. Modern medical science draws a rigid line between narcotics to which immunity can be achieved and those to which it is inborn, placing in the first order tobacco and in the last order alcohol and opium. The tobacco-smoker never seeks to recall his first impressions, which are indeed, generally very distasteful; but the opium smoker gradually increases his consumption in the hope of recalling those delightful dreams which his first acquaintance with the drug placed before him. The tobacco-smoker may thus go on for years consuming the same quantity of the herb, if not, indeed, reducing it so as to increase the pleasure to his palate; while the opium-smoker continues to increase his dose, according to his degree of immunity. That immunity to opium can be developed is shown in the case of India, where the drug has been in use for a very much longer period than China. China, in fact, is in the half-way stage, the susceptibility to the being drug still greater than the immunity, while in India the reverse is the case. The only explanation as to how this immunity is attained is that the unfit—those who succumb most easily to the temptations of the drug—are removed, leaving the perfectly immune and those less susceptible to continue the race. This has been the part played by alcohol; the races that have been long accustomed to it show very little susceptibility to its influence, indicating that a high degree of immunity has been attained; while those to whom it is a recent introduction show a susceptibility so great as sometimes to prove fatal to national life. China is thus retracing her footsteps in suppressing the use of opium. But as the stages which brought her to her present position on the question have been very gradual, so should be the stages she takes to eradicate the evil.

The Bandmann Opera Company leave to-day for Manila.

It is stated that rowing is to be introduced in Saigon, and boats for that purpose have been ordered in Hongkong.

TELEGRAMS.

Protected by the Telegraph Message
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[DAILY PRESS EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

PRESIDENT'S OPTIMISM.

TOKYO, April 1st.

The meeting of shareholders in the Toyo Kisen Kaisha held to-day approved of the statement of accounts, the losses for the period being attributed to the Government's increased duty on crude oil.

The President, Mr. Asano, expressed himself as having the greatest confidence in the future of the Company, and pledged himself to surrender his personal property rather than that the shareholders should lose anything.

The meeting unanimously re-elected Mr. Asano as President.

The amount written off the loss account exceeds one million yen.

[NOTICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

OCEAN LINER FOUNDERS.

LONDON, April 1st.

The liner "Pericles," bound from Australia for South Africa and England, went ashore and sank off Cape Leeuwin, Western Australia.

All on board were safely landed.

THE LORDS RESOLUTIONS
AND THE BUDGET.

London, April 1st.

Mr. Asquith announced in the House of Commons that motions would be introduced limiting the time for discussion of the Lords' resolutions and the Budget.

This is generally interpreted as indicating that the Government will not oppose the Budget, and that an election will take place early in May.

BRITAIN'S REVENUE.

LONDON, April 1st.

The revenue for the year shows a deficit compared with the estimates of £31,143,544, making the income tax deficit of £23,805,000.

GENEROUS AMERICAN
EMPLOYERS.

LONDON, April 1st.

The proprietors of all railways on the Pennsylvania Railroad System have voluntarily raised the wages of employees under \$300 a month, which works out at an increase of six per cent. It involves 195,000 men and adds ten million dollars to the wages bill.

The Steel Trust has acted similarly.

This action is attributed partly to the great prosperity of the country and partly to labour pressure.

BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

The Bandmann Opera Company closed a successful season in Hongkong last night with a very fine performance of that old favourite, "The Yeomen of the Guard." The beautiful music was admirably interpreted and the humour and pathos of the pieces were adequately portrayed. Honours went to Miss Hebe Kneller for her artistic rendering of Elsie the strolling singer, to Miss Beech as Phoebe Mervil, to Mr. Arnold as Jack Point and to Mr. McGrath as Colonel Fairfax.

EXPLOSION ON THE U.S.S.
CHARLESTON.

As announced in our telegraphic columns a few days ago, an explosion occurred on the U.S.S. "Charleston" whereby eight men were killed and three wounded. A three-inch breech-block exploded while the cruiser was on the target range off Olongapo on Sunday night, March 27th.

The accident says the "Coblenz American" occurred at 8.50 p.m. while the cruiser was firing at a moving target by the rays of a searchlight. The breech blew out with a muffled report and drove with terrific force through the gun mount, which had gathered about the gunner. The flying block almost annihilated the whole gun crew and it is said that the night was horrible. A court of inquiry will be held to investigate the affair and, if possible, to fix the responsibility.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. H. H. J. GOMBERG (PULMAN JUDGE).

Two cases were mentioned in which the defendant was Alex Almazoff, formerly of the Salom Cinema. The first was one in which

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, 1st April.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. REES DAVIES,
K.C. (ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

THE HASTINGS CASE.

The trial of Lam Fuk Chin for conspiracy was resumed.

Mr. Slade in concluding his address to the jury, said the prosecution had proved the receipt by the conspirators of a large sum of money and the possession of a large sum by the prisoner on a particular day.

His Lordship said that was a matter for the jury.

Mr. Slade said it was a question of presumption on which his Lordship would direct the jury. There being a presumption of guilt, and the prisoner did not attempt to explain it away, it became a strong presumption against him.

Mr. Alabaster said the only question was whether the defendant was in the conspiracy, but whether he had committed in one of the three crimes with which he was charged. The prosecution, which had been conducted in the most venomous spirit, had utterly failed. The Counsel for the prosecution had done nothing further than to twist him for having called evidence for the defense, but there were four seasons why he did not do so. The first was that it was the duty of the Crown to prove its case. It was not the prisoner's duty to prove that he was innocent. The second reason was that practically any evidence which the prisoner could have given had been extracted by Counsel in cross-examination. The third reason was that having obtained that evidence his learned friend would have had the technical advantage of addressing the jury last, which he did not want him to have. The fourth reason was that there was an Ordinance which laid down how far Counsel for the prosecution could go by way of comment. He trusted that his learned friend would have had sufficient experience to keep his feelings within check and restrain him from doing what he submitted according to Ordinance he should not have done.

Mr. Slade said his friend should not suggest that he had broken the law.

Mr. Alabaster said he would read the Ordinance.

Mr. Slade said the suggestion was that the defendant had deliberately broken the law.

Mr. Alabaster said he was entitled to read the section, which was to the effect that the failure of any person charged with an offence to give evidence should not be made the subject of comment by the prosecution. That was what his friend had done.

His Lordship, in addressing the jury, said in reference to the third count that in order to establish it they must be satisfied that prisoner well knew that the Crown lease was forged. He did not think there was any evidence on which they could presume guilty knowledge, and therefore he suggested that they return a verdict of not guilty on that count.

His Lordship said there was no doubt a gross fraud had been committed, but the question was whether prisoner was a party to it, and he need scarcely remind them that the onus of proof was on the Crown; prisoner was not called upon to establish his innocence.

With regard to the other charges, if they could not believe the story of the Chinese broker in its material particulars it would be dangerous for them to convict. This man's story was in some respects curious, and apparently he posed as self-sacrificing himself in the public interests. It was for the jury to decide if they believed him.

Speaking with regard to the contention that prisoner had \$7,000 of the spoils, his Lordship said it was certainly very suspicious that a pass-book containing an entry for that amount was found on prisoner when arrested. But that in itself was not sufficient to justify conviction.

The jury then retired to consider their verdict and returned after an absence of fifteen minutes, when the foreman announced that they found prisoner guilty by majorities of five to two on the first and second counts, but were unanimous that he was not guilty on the third. They wished to add a rider to the following effect:—"The jury are of the opinion that this trial has revealed the existence of very serious and very dangerous irregularities in the conduct of the business of the Land Office. They view with deep concern the fact that it has been possible for unauthorised persons to gain access to the Land Register and to so multiply by erasures and alterations its record of rightful ownership of unencumbered property as to practically remove the title. They further think that such documents as original uncompleted Crown leases and their counterparts ought to have been kept in sufficiently safe custody to preclude the possibility of fraudulent persons gaining possession and perpetrating frauds such as that which has given rise to the present trial."

His Lordship—Your representations will receive full consideration.

Prisoner, asked if he had anything to say, made a lengthy statement in which he denied his guilt and accused witnesses of having spite against him.

His Lordship said it was very deplorable to see a comparatively young man starting his career by fraud and corruption of this kind.

It was proved that he had been guilty of participating in the fraud and his Lordship charged prisoner on the expiration of his term of imprisonment to endeavour to lead an honest and straightforward life. He would be sentenced to one year's imprisonment, with hard labour.

His Lordship—Yes.

The case was accordingly adjourned.

J. H. Dorian sued him for \$640. Mr. M. Reader Harris appeared for the plaintiff, while defendant was unrepresented.

Mr. Leo D'Almada e Castro said he might mention for the information of the Court that defendant was in goal.

Mr. Harris—Are you instructed for him?

Mr. D'Almada—No, I am not.

Mr. Harris said the debt was admitted and the claim had been sent in to the Receiver.

Mr. Howell. He therefore would not ask for judgment at that stage.

The case was adjourned sine die.

In the other action Messrs. Weiszman, Ltd., sued defendant for \$34.25. Mr. Crowther Smith being for plaintiffs.

His Lordship—I understand defendant is in goal. Do you want it adjourned sine die or do you want him brought out?

Mr. Smith—if he consents to judgment I don't mind execution standing over sine die.

This case also was adjourned sine die.

COULD NOT UNDERSTAND THE WRIT.

In the case in which M. Tchotchelitaki sued D. Frouard for \$600, Mr. F. X. D'Almada e Castro appeared for plaintiff and Mr. M. Reader Harris for defendant.

Mr. Harris asked that his friend be ordered to supply particulars, as he had promised to do long ago, but had not yet done so.

Mr. D'Almada said he could supply a copy of the documents.

Mr. Harris—I don't want a copy of the documents. I want particulars of the claim. The writ shows absolutely no cause of action whatever.

Mr. D'Almada—The whole thing is an undertaking.

Mr. Harris—I am sure your Lordship will not be able to understand the endorsement on the writ any more than I do. It says it is due from somebody else and not my client.

LOCAL SPORT.

FIXTURES AT A GLANCE.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

H.K.C.C. "A" v. Telegraphs.
Cricket Ground, 2.15 p.m.
Craigengower v. R.E.
C.C.C. Ground, 2 p.m.

TEAMS.

Hongkong "A": Dr. Atkinson, Aubrey Claxton, Hall, Hancock, Irving, Jacks, Long, Mackenzie, Makin and Pearce.

Telegraphs and Dodwells' I.G.C. — R. E., Beattie, T. C. Buckland, C. T. Horo, F. Matsun, E. A. G. May, E. C. Oliver, R. E. H. Oliver, C. E. Shields, W. E. Warburton, W. Waterhouse and A. H. Young.

Craigengower — L. E. Lamerton, G. A. Hancock, L. A. Rose, W. H. Vivian, J. D. Noris, P. Currie, R. A. Carvalho, R. F. Lamerton, S. B. Battilardi, C. J. Higginbotham and E. Bass.

R.E.: Capt. Addison, Power, Keane, Wallbank, Harrison, Trew, Campion, Tavener, McGregor, Smith and Jeremiah.

FOOTBALL.

Army v. Civilians
Club Ground 4 p.m.

TEAMS.

Army: Beasley (R.G.A.); Oxley (R.G.A.) and Cloke (Buffs); Dark (Buffs), Lieut. Bagshaw (R.G.A.) and Hewitt (R.G.A.); Downs (Buffs) and Brewster (Buffs); Taylor (Buffs); Nash (R.G.A.) and Bellis (R.G.A.).

Civilians: Clarke (H.K.F.C.); McCubbin and Hamilton (H.K.F.C.); Wilkie (Kowloon); Barlow and Gregory (H.K.F.C.); Aitchison (H.K.F.C.) and Goldenberg (B.O.C.); Brown (Kowloon); Wilkie and Mead (Kowloon).

The Hongkong Daily Press Cup and Medals will be presented at the conclusion of the game.

The Hongkong Sporting Annual Medal for the leading goal scorer in League matches will also be presented.

LAWN TENNIS.

The tennis competition in connection with Craigengower Club will be held this month. Entries for the tournament close on Monday, the 4th inst.

ATHLETICS.

H.K.A.A.A. Meeting at Kowloon.

BOXING AND WRESTLING.

Meeting at V.R.C.

POLO.

Buffs v. R.G.A. Polo Ground.

SHOOTING.

VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

Members of the Hongkong Volunteer Reserve Association have opportunity this month of firing over three distances, 200, 500 and 800 yards. The Douglas Cup will be competed for on Saturday and Sunday, 9th and 10th inst., at the Peak Range.

The following is the list of shooting dates, etc.—

SPECIAL POOL.

Saturday, 2nd April 2 to 5.30 200 yards,
Sunday, 3rd " 10 " 12.30 Park Range.

DOUGLAS CUP.

Saturday, 9th April 2 to 5.30 800 yards,
Sunday, 10th " 10 " 12.30 Peak Range.

SPECIAL POOL.

Saturday, 23rd April 2 to 5.30 500 yards,
Sunday, 24th " 10 " 12.30 King's Park Range.

INTERPORT GOLF.

A SHANGHAI VICTORY.

The golf competition between teams representing Shanghai and Hongkong, says the *Shanghai Times*, took place on March 25th, and resulted in a splendid victory for Shanghai, with a score of 515, against Hongkong's total of 577. The match was played on the Recreation Ground, and considering the wretched state of the weather the score registered may be considered as very satisfactory. Starting at ten o'clock in a drizzling rain the competition was concluded about one o'clock. The Hongkong representatives were — Messrs. T. S. Forrest, C. E. Anton, C. M. G. Birnie, Montieh, and Captain Nicholas, while the following did duty for Shanghai: — Messrs. J. Dewar, J. B. Ferrier, T. F. Longmuir, A. R. W. Munroes and G. M. Wheelock. The best three scores out of the five counted towards the Cup — The Shanghai Challenge Cup — and the results were as follows:

SHANGHAI.

A. R. W. Munroes	168
J. B. Ferrier	173
G. M. Wheelock	174
Total	515

T. F. Longmuir	184
J. Dewar	184
C. M. G. Birnie	185
T. S. Forrest	185
C. E. Anton	203
Total	574

* Mr. Montieh.

* Capt. Nicholas.

* Scores not returned.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE FAR EAST.

The contest for the Championship of the Far East (Hongkong, China and Japan) will take place to-day — 36 holes, model play. The following gentlemen have entered their names for this competition: —

Hongkong — T. S. Forrest, Montieh, C. M. G. Birnie and C. E. Anton. Shanghai — J. B. Ferrier, G. M. Wheelock, T. F. Longmuir, J. Dewar, A. R. W. Munroes, Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, C. T. Booth and R. M. Smith.

Of the above it may be noted that Messrs. Ferrier and Wheelock have both held the Championship of Shanghai. Mr. Longmuir has twice been Champion of the Straits, while Capt. Barrett was the runner-up in the Championship last year, and Mr. Dewar the runner-up in 1907 and 1908.

CHINA'S PROGRESS.

COMMENTS BY JUDGE BOURNE TO THE CHINA SOCIETY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, March 12th.

There was a good attendance of members, including several ladies, when the China Society met at the Carlton Hall on Thursday night. Mr. C. S. Addis, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, presided, and the lecture was Mr. F. S. A. Bourne, C.M.G., formerly of the Supreme Court, Shanghai.

The subject of the paper was "The condition of China with analogies from England and Japan," a subject upon which, as the Chairman remarked in his introductory speech, no one was better fitted to treat than Mr. Bourne.

The lecturer said he often heard remarked that as rapidly as Japan had gone ahead so would China. That he believed to be a misapprehension.

The conditions of the two countries were

sections of the people, the absence of a compact public opinion and the absence of desire for reforms for their own sake.

The Chinese had many qualities—cheerfulness, patience, devotion to parents and children, industry, intelligence, a sense of fairness, loyalty to friends—all qualities worthy of respect between man and man. In the next ten years they might expect great changes on the surface, but very little in reality. The rank and file of the Chinese would not change in religion or essential beliefs if they could help it. Students would return from Japan and they might be relied upon to make a great noise, but he doubted whether any solid good might be expected from them.

The best hope for China lay in the rising of some strong man, young enough to see his work through and inflict his will on the people and clear-sighted enough to steer China safely through the dealings with foreign nations. In any case China would have the good wishes of all the King's subjects who had lived long enough in China to understand the quality of the people. (Applause.)

Mr. Addis, in a speech of great ability, discussed the lecture and dissented somewhat from the panegyric on war. After touching eloquently on the new spirit of liberty that had been set moving in all parts of the East, he expressed the belief that China was also feeling its influence. "China is in the throes," he said, "but the throes of birth, not death."

Rev. George Owen spoke strongly in favour of the Chinese. He said Japan had not the disadvantage of the great past that hampered the Chinese mind. The different treatment of the opium question in various provinces showed the difficulty of securing unity in the whole of the great Empire. There was the sort of provincial autonomy that they had become accustomed to as a further difficulty, and the immense size of the Empire—it was like a great elephant that required an immense space when it wanted to turn round. As to the dread of the foreigner, he thought it was not that the Chinese hated the foreigner, but they dreaded the introduction of the foreigners' privileges, which could not later be uprooted. As to the government reform, once they really undertook the reform of the mandarin system they would be on the road to progress. Still, the Chinaman was a strong man, and a nation with the qualities he possessed must triumph over its difficulties.

Dr. Johnston also made a pro-Chinese speech, applauding the Chinese conservatism and obstinacy of character.

Mr. George Jamison agreed that the best thing for China would be to develop under a strong man on the old lines, till at some future time there was more widespread education, and such difficulties as the language question did not so oppress the various sections of the Empire.

A cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer and Chairman.

A SINGAPORE APPRECIATION.

The *Singapore Free Press* in a leading article on the Hongkong University says: —

In the history of Hongkong, our northern neighbour, there have been many outstanding incidents that have marked the march of that Colony along the path of progress and prosperity which the enterprise, the energy, and the public spirit of her inhabitants have done so much to promote. But it must be acknowledged without any hesitation that no event in the annals of Hongkong is to be so intimately associated with the future of the latter and more intellectual life of that great centre of British influence than the incident of the laying of the foundation stone of the Hongkong University by H. E. the Governor Sir Frederick Lugard. It is not less than the dawning of a new era for Hongkong. As a wonderful focus for mercantile enterprise, as one of the greatest ports of shipping in the world, Hongkong has long held that pre-eminent place that she has judicially occupied. But when the new University, the first stone of which was laid on March 16th, comes in due course of time to the full vigour of its development activity, Hongkong will have become an intellectual and educational Mecca for the higher instruction of the people.

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NOTICE

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until demanded.

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P.O. Box 53. Telephone No. 12. Telegraphic Address: PRESS CODES: A.B.C. 4th Ed. Lieber's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the above Club will be held on SATURDAY, the 16th April, 1910, at 12.30 P.M., at the Office of the JOCKEY CLUB on the Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, Chater Road.

By Order,

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1910.

[486]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS & CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT is now ready and contains:-
Epitome of the Week's News.

Leading Articles:
The New Inspector-General.
Consular Military Service in China.
The Protestant Cemetery.
Principles of Education.
 Indo-Chinese Relations.

Hongkong Water Supply.
Volunteer Movement in Hongkong.
Random Reflections.

Hongkong News.
Departure of Mr. D. R. Law.

Hongkong Weddings.

Yangtze Insurance Association.

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

Flaws in the New Opium Ordinance.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Board.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Canton News.

Hongkong Sanitary Board.

Hongkong Volunteer Reserve Association.

Death of Mr. Philip Arnhold.

A New Enterprise.

Japanese Bank in Hongkong.

Opium in Joss Stocks.

Supreme Court.

Trouble on the s.a. "Paotung."

Shanghai Extradition Case.

Public Gambling in Shanghai.

Across China and Turkestan.

Far East Telegrams.

An Interesting Customs Decision.

Sir Curzon and Ibrahim's Misfortune.

A Bonfire Decision.

Memorial to Dr. Cawas Lalocca.

Commercial.

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Extra copies 30 cents each. Cash.

Copies can be posted from the Office to address sent; including postage 34 cents each.

\$1 Cash for three copies.

Subscription: \$12 per annum, payable in advance: postage \$2.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1908.

"SOLIGNUM."

A perfect preservative stain for Wood, Stone and Brickwork. It protects against Decay, Fungus, Dry Rot, the ravages of insects and vermin (especially the white ant) and the action of the weather.

"SOLIGNUM" REALLY DOES WHAT IS CLAIMED FOR IT, as may be seen from the testimonies of the Governments of India, the Sudan, etc.

In Drums and Barrels of Various Colours.

Prospects and all further information from:

SIEMSEN & CO.
(Machinery Dept.), Hongkong.

Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1909. [1494]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED SHOTS. From No. 10 to SSSG. at \$6, 47 and 47.50 per 100, SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

W.H. SCHMIDT & CO.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1906. [1314]

AUTOMATIC BROWNING POCKET PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.65 mm.
With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES FIRING 3 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. [38]

BEWARE of IMPURE WATER.

"PRANA" Sparklet Syphons

enable you to produce the purest, freshest Soda Water obtainable.

SAFER AND CHEAPER

SOLD BY ALL STORES.

SYPHONS... at \$2.00 each.

BULBS... at 25¢ per box.

WHOLESALE BUYERS

Can obtain at London price from

KWONG SANG HONG, LTD.,
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
246 and 248, Des Voeux Road, Central,
Hongkong. [81]

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

THE HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.
PRESENT
"MICE and MEN,"
A ROMANTIC COMEDY IN FOUR ACTS.
BY
MADELEINE LUETTE RILEY.

ON TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
12TH, 13TH AND 16TH APRIL, AT 9 P.M.

Booking at ROBINSON'S from 10 A.M. on TUESDAY, the 5th April.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1910. [485]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY YEARELY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, No. 2 Queen's Building, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th April, 1910, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1909, and of declaring Dividends, &c. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from the 3rd April to the 13th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1910. [450]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FOURTH YEARELY ORDINARY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, No. 2, Queen's Building, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th April, 1910, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1909, and of declaring dividends, &c. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 3rd April to 13th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1910. [451]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. N. S. 2494, dated Hongkong, 1st April, 1898, for Ten Shares numbered 59363 to 59374, inclusive, and Certificate No. N. S. 2323, dated Hongkong, 14th October, 1899, for Forty Shares numbered 9230 to 9239, 56849 to 56858, 57302 to 57306, 65645 to 65646, 65448, 61160 to 61161, and 47486 to 47495, inclusive, all registered in the name of MATIAS SAINZ DE VIEAMOS y LECABEZ, have been LOST or STOLEN, and should these Certificates not be produced to the Bank before the 30th April, 1910, new Certificates for the Shares will be issued and the aforesaid Certificates Nos. N. S. 2494 and N. S. 2323 will be thereafter treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Court of Directors.

J. E. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1910. [479]

GRACA & CO.

27, DES VOEUX ROAD.

Dealers in

ASIAN POSTAGE STAMPS AND PICTORIAL POST-CARDS.

JUST Received a Selection of POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE for 1910, Picture and Painting Books, Novels, Postage Stamp Albums with Movable Leaf, Penny Post Cards, School and Shopping Bags, Dolls, Toys, Cigars, Cigarettes, &c., &c.

Inspection Invited. [475]

THE PUBLIC are advised to BOIL ALL WATER used for Drinking purposes until further notice.

W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority.

Public Works Department.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1910. [478]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

NOTICE is hereby given that from and after TUESDAY, the 29th March, 1910, the Offices of the undersigned Solicitors and Notaries will be removed to the First Floor of PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, Ice House Street (Opposite the King Edward Hotel).

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1910. [443]

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned carrying on business as SHARE AND GENERAL BROKERS at No. 5, Queen's Road, Central Victoria, under the Style or Firm of "VERNON & SMYTH" has been dissolved and the Interest and Responsibility of the undersigned JOHN YARDLEY VERNON VERNON in the said Firm has Ceased as from the 31st March, 1910.

All debts due and owing to the late Firm of VERNON & SMYTH will be received and paid respectively by the undersigned FRANK SMYTH, who will continue to carry on the said business under the Style or Firm of "VERNON & SMYTH".

Dated the 1st day of April, 1910.

J. Y. V. VERNON.

F. SMYTH.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1910. [480]

INTIMATIONS

DEVONIAN SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL DEVONIAN DINNER will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY), 2nd April, 1910, at 8 o'clock P.M.

Devonians wishing to attend are requested to send their Names to: M. S. NORTHCOTE, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1910. [426]

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT 7% SILVER LOAN of 1886, E.

47TH HALF-YEARLY DRAWING.

INTEREST Due and DRAWN BONDS of this LOAN will be Payable at the Offices of the Corporation on and after the 31st March, 1910.

List of Drawn Bonds can be obtained on application to the Underwriter.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Agents issuing the Loan: J. E. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1910. [470]

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Dated the 1st day of April, 1910.

J. Y. V. VERNON.

F. SMYTH.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1910. [480]

PABST EXTRACT.

THE best TONIC for keeping in perfect health in the Tropics.

It is a Liquid Food in predigested form containing all the bracing, soothing and toning effects of the choicest hops. Nearly Non-alcoholic. Highly recommended by the local medical profession in Cases of DEBILITY after MALARIA, from OVERWORK or other causes, ANAEMIA, NERVOUSNESS or DYSPÉPSIA. Samples on Application.

SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1909. [1519]</

SOZODONT



Millions of people all over the world are using Sozodont, because of its genuine value as a cleanser, preserver and beautifier of the teeth. Invaluable to those who have good teeth and want to keep them so. Absolutely pure.

PREMIUM BONDS

We are the largest Dealers in the world in these attractive securities.
WHAT ARE THESE BONDS?
They are high-class and absolutely safe securities, payable to bearer, issued by the various Governments and Municipalities of Europe; they are redeemable at periodic drawings, either with Cash Premium varying from £40 to £40,000, or, at the very least, at full nominal value.

EASY PAYMENTS.
We sell these Bonds singly or in combinations of the most advantageous cases, payable by convenient Monthly Installments ranging from 15s. to £20.
Write for Handbook, and post free.
MELVILLE, GLYN & CO., Bankers, 3, Rue de la Bourg, PARIS (France). [23]

The Latest Fashion.
The Smartest Style.
The Most Moderate Price.
are all assured when dealing with so responsible
a London Tailor as

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

NOTE: One wide-glass after the two principal meals.

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CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and failles preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

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or in the theatre, a cup of Bovril is easily and
quickly procured.

ALWAYS INSIST UPON BOVRIL,
AND SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

COLEMAN'S WINCARNIS. THE GREATEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.

WHAT IT has done for OTHERS it will DO FOR YOU. Its refreshing and exhilarating effects are a revelation to those who have never tried it before. "WINCARNIS" has a charm all its own, which you cannot fail to appreciate.

The combination of all that is most nourishing in Beef and Malt is prepared in Wincarnis gives a TWO-POWER STANDARD that cannot be equalled for giving Strength and Stamina.

Vitality and Force to Men, Women and Children.

BUY IT TO-DAY

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THE RUBBER SUPPLY.

Wherever we go in the big rubber issue there is competition and wonderful competition. The race is on, and of men who are investing thousands, have made tens of millions out of the boom in rubber shares. In this and other articles, therefore, it is proposed to discuss rubber and rubber finance.

Rubber was an unknown product in Europe until nearly two hundred years ago, when the first consignment reached France in the form of half-inch cubes, which realized about 90 per cent. and, fully ripe, passed before the substance could be said to have become a common commodity. Even eighty years ago only about twenty tons a year reached Great Britain, whereas in 1903 the total imports were about 35,000 tons, compared with 25,000 tons in 1902 and 33,000 tons in 1907. Rubber is the unguent sap of certain tropical trees, shrubs and creepers, of which there are comparatively few which yield a substance of much commercial value, and the bulk of the world's supplies is furnished by tropical America, the Straits Settlements, Ceylon, and tropical Africa.

There are various methods of congealing the sap or latex—by heat, by chemical processes, by maceration, etc., but the first-named is generally adopted in preparing Para rubber, which comes from the Amazon Valley in Brazil, stands unequalled for its high degree of tenacity and resilience, although it is run closely by the Eastern plantation rubber, and these two qualities stand at the top of the tree in market value.

As for the Brazilian product, the natives collect the latex from incisions made in the trees, and when a sufficient quantity has been gathered, it is taken to a hut, where a wood fire, in which also are burning the rags of certain local palms, thus gives off vast quantities of smoke. The natives hold the broad flat end of a long-handled wooden tool in the smoke, then dips it in the latex, withdraws it, and again holds the blade in the smoke, and so on, the smoke effecting coagulation. When a sufficiently thick deposit has been obtained it is cut off, and forms the crude rubber known in commerce as "fine Para biscuits."

In some other parts of the world the natives smear their naked bodies with the sap, and when coagulation has been effected from the warmth derived, rub or strip it off.

The Brazilian output for the current year is expected to be about 35,000 tons, representing a money value at £8 a pound of about thirty-one million sterling. Although the cost of production is about 2s. 6d. a pound or nearly three times as great in the best managed Eastern plantations, it is obvious that the rubber crop forms one of the largest sources of income in Brazil next to that of coffee. The Government, however, are not disposed to overtax present production, and have indeed taken steps to prevent the excessive and indiscriminate cutting of trees. Although the extensive forests of the Amazon Valley are likely to continue to yield a large, though not very much increased, output in years to come, there are other important sources from which greatly increased supplies are sure to be obtainable—the Straits Settlements, Mexico, Central America, the Congo, West Africa, and Madagascar, for example.

The phenomenal growth of the rubber industry, and the consequent development of steamship traffic which it has aroused in the way of speculations in the comparatively new producing countries, has given rise to a great extent to river port attention, although shrewd people closely connected with the sources of production and the potential demand have long held the opinion that a great future lay before the market, and that the investment of capital in low-cost producing companies would prove highly profitable.

There is no longer doubt that a boom of the first magnitude is in progress in crude rubber, and that this arises directly from the extraordinary expansion within a short time of trade demands. This expansion has been the more remarkable seeing that it has taken place in face of the rapid advance in the price of rubber.

Fine hard Para, which is regarded as the standard of quality, rose recently to about 9s. a lb., which compares with 2s. 9d. the lowest figure set in 1902 (owing to the American financial crisis) and 5s. 5d. a lb. in the early part of 1907.

The United States, being the largest consuming country and absorbing not much less than 50 per cent. of the world's output, it is clear that the industry suffered a serious set-back through the severe transatlantic trade depression in 1907-8.

As it happened, at that time some American factories had to suspend operations through the curtailment of credit and the cessation of orders, and at the same time the restriction of financial facilities by New York capitalists compelled Brazilian producers for a time to sacrifice their stocks even at a loss.

It was not until towards the middle of 1908 that matters began to mend in the American rubber manufacturing trades, and that the despatch of Brazilian rubber to North American ports increased more in normal dimensions, thus gradually reducing the surplus supplies which came to Europe, but the recuperating condition of United States trade made more rapid progress a year later, and this did much to accelerate the world's demands for the article, stocks at this period being reduced in spite of more ample supplies from the Amazon Valley, and additional receipts from new sources.

An indication of the sweeping change which came over market conditions consequent upon the American financial panic and the recovery which took place in consumption over the second half of 1908 until the middle of 1909, may be mentioned, that during the rubber season 1907-8 the world's output was about 66,000 tons, whereas trade requirements were not over 62,000 tons—leaving an excess of supplies of 4,000 tons. In the following season, although the world's output was increased to about 70,000 tons, consumption rose to not far short of 76,000 tons—an increase which had to be made good by the depletion of stocks. The fact that during the last two years the reserves have been almost uninterruptedly drawn on, while consumption still shows a distinct tendency to expand, shows that current demands are outrunning production.

Hence it is that the statistical position of crude rubber appears to be very sound, and that theorising upon this basis there is anxiety on the part of consumers to procure supplies.

So long as trade requirements keep on the up-grade while output does not make equal headway prices may easily soar to fresh records, with fluctuations meantime at a high level. Now, at all events, the market is confronted with a stock only sufficient to cover a few weeks' needs; hence the fear of a further depletion of available supplies and of a possible dearth of raw material.

"It is understood that the quantities now being directed from South America to the

United States are only about equal to current requirements there, that leaving no excess for export to Europe beyond the total actually

produced to meet the absorption of the European market, the trade will therefore have to be met out of the increasing supplies of plantation rubber from the West Indies. Cultivation in that part of the world is also of some importance, while developments are on foot to extend this industry under French auspices. Since the acquisition of the Congo Free State by the Belgian Government compulsory working was nominally put a stop to, and if the spirit of the regulations or even their strict letter be observed there is little doubt that the return of rubber from this quarter will be considerably diminished. It is indeed predicted that this year's output will mark quite a notable shrinkage, for the natives loathe the industry owing to the long years of brutality and mutilation suffered by them under the old regime. In the course of time and by a steady persistence in more humane methods the present situation can be conquered, but this process will take some years for its fruits to be gathered. Within the last few years the most extravagant predictions were made about possibilities of increasing the African output, chiefly with reference to the Belgian Congo, because of reports often circulated as to the systematic and extensive planting in progress but these are to a great extent mythical. Looking at the prospects of production all over the Dark Continent, there is but little reason to apprehend that there is anything in store in the way of a surprise from a market point of view, possible deficiencies in one direction being compensated for by growth elsewhere, perhaps from the German colonies, where over £2,000,000 are invested in rubber plantations. Further, there have been attempts made in Northern Rhodesia to initiate planting, and also in British East Africa, but it is too early yet to prognosticate how far success will smile upon them, and there is no desire at present on the part of financiers to lend their aid in these districts, for the glamour of the Federated Malay States eclipsed all else. Evening Standard.

METHOD OF PREPARATION.

In the preparation of petroleum products for the market by the application of heat to the crude oil the lighter portions are first drawn off. These are ether, benzine, and naphtha, which are caught in stills and condensed by cooling the vapour as it passes through water-submerged pipes. The next process is to separate the benzene from the benzine by vaporization. The remaining oil is heavy and is further treated and separated. The product of the still is run into a series of compartments and checked at each as soon as a desired specific gravity is recorded. The oils are separated by gravity, but if the main object is to obtain oil-free then separation must be attempted after the light spirit of naphtha is withdrawn. For motor spirit the benzine is distilled after the first recovery in order to obtain the gravity desired, as motor spirit requires a specific gravity of .590 to .720. While we import about 42,000,000 gallons per annum of petroleum for lamp, or illuminating purposes, we also import about 16,000,000 gallons of heavy oil for fuel purposes. It is, therefore, no new thing in our business economy. This importation of oil has, however, sprung up within the past three or four years, and the point of interest just now relates to the way in which it is destined to develop.

With Egypt and India at work and the rich deposits of Australia and New Zealand properly utilized our imports will be much simpler; but the point may be well to make clear now that with 95 per cent. of the petroleum of the world produced in foreign countries this country cannot safely adopt oil as the sole steam-raising force in the Royal Navy. It can be adopted in part, as the Admiralty are now doing, and the day may come when it can be adopted in full, but that day is yet far distant. There is much, therefore, on this ground to be said for developing all the petroleum resources within the British Empire. And they are more numerous and richer than the ordinary reader supposes. The Times.

PROSPECTS FOR OIL-FUEL.

The report that the Admiralty have made some large purchases of oil-fuel from certain of the Scottish mineral oil companies, and are about to buy more, has given a remarkable strength to the oil market, and also to the market in oil companies' shares. The movement is in many ways interesting, and calls for comment, but it is not quite such a novelty as some of the commentators seem to think. For some years past, at all events for two or three years, the Admiralty have been buying a certain quantity of Scottish heavy paraffin oil for steam turbines. Several of the modern destroyers have had their furnaces arranged for the burning of oil as well as of coal, and one or two others are similarly fitted. The new protected cruiser, "Bretagne," launched by Messrs. John Brown & Co. at Clydebank recently, is to have her furnaces adapted for the consumption of both coal and oil. Storage tanks are being erected at Grangemouth and also at Portsmouth for the storage of oil-fuel, and a considerable quantity of oil has been bought by the Admiralty from the Burnham Oil Company and others.

THE SCOTTISH OUTPUT.
It is clear, then, that oil is likely to be a permanent form of fuel in the British Navy, and it is largely this fact that has given strength to the market. There is, of course, a wide difference between the actual purchase by the Admiralty and the potential consumption of the Navy. The actual annual production of the Scottish paraffin oil companies may be taken at from 150,000 to 200,000 tons per annum. The potential consumption of the British Navy may be considered to be about 1,500,000 tons per annum, on the basis of one ton of oil to two tons of coal, which is the equivalent usually considered to be correct. Thus, in no circumstances can the Scottish producers meet all the potential needs of our warships. That is a fact to be recognized at the outset. But, nevertheless, there is no reason why all the Scotch producers can or are likely to furnish should not be reserved for our own ships. It can be kept in storage tanks at the fitting stations in this country in order to replenish the tanks of the ships in home waters. In case of war the Admiralty could requisition the whole production of the Scottish stills and stop the production of light oils so as to reserve supplies of heavy oils for the steam turbines; but that is not the position reached yet. To supply the furnaces of such vessels as can burn oil-fuel quantities must be secured from abroad.

FOREIGN SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

What, then, are the sources of supply? Nearly all are foreign up to the present date.

The British naval consumption of coal is about 5,000,000 tons per annum, which is equal to 1,500,000 tons of mineral oil, though, of course,

all the ships in the Navy are not yet equipped for the consumption of oil-fuel, sharper, cleaner, and safer than coal though it may be.

The annual production of petroleum in the world is about 40,000,000 tons per annum. Here is a wide margin; but about 95 per cent. of that production is the output of foreign countries.

The United States yield about 64 per cent. of the whole; and then come Russia, with 22 per cent.; Galicia, about 5 per cent.; Romania, with 3 per cent.; Mexico, with 1.25 per cent., and so on. The proportions of the total supplied by British possessions are as follows:—

India, about 2 per cent.; Canada, about 0.20 per cent.; Borneo, about 3 per cent.; and Scotland and other places about 0.05 per cent. These are startling figures, because they show how largely, if not absolutely, we are dependent on foreign sources for our supplies of mineral oils, even with our own home distillation. In plain English, we could not adopt oil as the sole fuel of our Navy without making large contracts for supplies with some foreign Power or Powers.

Now, the sources of supply that are visibly increasing are Russia (though the latest return is still considerably below that of 1904 before the disturbance at the oilfields), Borneo and Java, Galicia, Romania, India, Japan, Mexico, and Peru. America is also increasing her output, but from opening up new fields rather than by increasing the yield from the old fields.

The output of the United States was 117,000,000 barrels of 42 gallons each in 1904 and 179,572,479 barrels in 1905. So far this increase is satisfactory, but if the American supply were shut off it is difficult to see whence we should get our oil-fuel.

EGYPT AND THE EMPIRE.
It is for this reason that the further utilization of mineral oil for maritime purposes depends, not on the actual and potential production of the Scotch mineral oil companies, but on the available supplies abroad within the bounds of or under the control of the British Empire. This is why the developments which are taking place in Egypt are of such national importance. The Egyptian is reported to be considerably below that of 1904 before the disturbance at the oilfields, Borneo and Java, Galicia, Romania, India, Japan, Mexico, and Peru. America is also increasing her output, but from opening up new fields rather than by increasing the yield from the old fields.

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Don't Worry About That Bald Spot

Don't Worry About that Bald Spot, for the scalp is smooth and shiny the baldness has come to stay. Better direct your apprehension toward the hairs immediately surrounding the spot, for they will be the first to go, unless you kill the dandruff germ and keep it out of the scalp with NEWBRO'S HERPICLE.

The time to save your hair is while you have hair to save. Extraordinary results sometimes follow the continued use of NEWBRO'S HERPICLE.

Doctor Waterhouse, a well-known physician of Iowa, and a member of the firm of Dyer & Waterhouse, advised the Rev. E. N. Toms, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Charter Oak, Iowa, to use NEWBRO'S HERPICLE; read his letter about it.

Messrs. Dyer & Waterhouse, Druggists, Charter Oak, Iowa.

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HOW GREAT MEN RECOUP THEIR ENERGIES.
SOME STRIKING TESTIMONY.

Eminent men are the authoritative exponents of a nation's thought. Their views, given with the sense of responsibility which rests upon those who would public opinion, must command the most earnest attention. When the subject for consideration is the creation and preservation of those physical and mental attributes which so largely enter into the sum total of human success, then, surely, the opinions of those who have risen to the proud position of leaders of men will be all-convincing.

The unanimity with which the most distinguished personages proclaim Sanatogen to be the ideal tonic food remedy, affords striking evidence of the high esteem in which Sanatogen is held as a restorative and a tonic.

Sanatogen is proclaimed as being the most powerful restorative known for renewing and sustaining the vigour of health. When run down and in conditions of lassitude, nervousness, mental inertness, as well as debility, and all the ills foreshadowed by that dangerous signal depression, Sanatogen is unrivaled. It speedily and permanently restores that buoyancy and elasticity which are the very essence of well-being.

Sir Gilbert Parker, equally famous as a gifted author and an intrepid traveller, is full of enthusiastic praise:

"20, Carlton House Terrace.

"I have used Sanatogen with extraordinary benefit. It is to my mind a true food tonic, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy, and giving fresh vigour to the overworked body and mind."

Sir John Ware gives us a peep into the means employed to sustain the wonderful vitality which is one of his distinguishing characteristics:

"Upper Berkeley Street.

"I have found Sanatogen a most valuable tonic and stimulant during a period when I had to work very hard under conditions of great weakness and ill-health."

Lord Sutherland Gower, the creator of the noble Shakespearean memorial at Stratford-on-Avon, says of Sanatogen:

"Hammerfield, Penshurst, Kent.

"I feel it only due to the benefit conferred on my general health by Sanatogen to write to inform those interested in that wonderful medicine that in a couple of months' time it has cured me of all gouty trouble. Sanatogen has done me far more good than all the waters of Bath and Harrogate."

Madame Sarah Grand, the gifted authoress of "The Heavenly Twins," says she has found in Sanatogen renewed vigour of body and brain:

"Grove Hill.

"Sanatogen has done everything for me which it is said to be able to do for cases of nervous debility and exhaustion. I began to take it after nearly four years' enforced idleness from extreme debility, and felt the benefit almost immediately. And now, after taking it steadily three times a day for twelve weeks, I find myself able to enjoy both work and play again; and also able to do as much of both as I ever did."

Conclusive proof is forthcoming also in the testimony of over 12,000 physicians as to the superlative merits of Sanatogen as the ideal tonic food remedy.

Amongst the many who have written in praise of Sanatogen Dr. Andrew Wilson expresses golden opinions in that striking publication, "The Art of Living," a copy of which will be sent gratis and post free on forwarding name and address to Messrs. A. S. WATSON & CO., Hongkong (mentioning the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS), who also supply Sanatogen.

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DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOK.

"Sir Henry Ponsonby is commanded by the Queen to thank Mr. Darlington for a copy of his Handbook."

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Visitors to Brighton, Eastbourne, Hastings, Bournemouth, Wye Valley, Severn Valley, Bath, Weston-super-mare, Malvern, Hereford, Worcester, Gloucester, Llandaff, Wells, Llangollen, Aberystwyth, Towns, Barmouth, Dolgellau, Harlech, Chirk, Penrith, Llandudno, Ely, Betws-y-coed, Isle of Wight and Channel Islands should send for DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS, 1s. each.

THE HOTELS OF THE WORLD.
A Handbook to the leading Hotels throughout the World.

LANGDON: DARLINGTON & CO.

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IN MY LADY'S CHAMBER.

A custom that seems to me better appreciated in Paris than in London, says a London *Times* correspondent is the substitution of the horizontal hairpin. This is largely a question of the arrangement of the hair, but, generally speaking, the horizontal hairpin is neither comfortable nor so efficient as the kind of toothed comb made to be sewn to the back of the hat and easy to push firmly and comfortably into a secure position. For if the modern hat is to be traversed by a hairpin, this must be of portentous size, and in a crowd it is said that accidents sometimes happen in consequence of protruding points. Moreover, the head of a horizontal hairpin may often be highly ornamental, but the point is unsightly and the cause of unsightly holes in the hat and its trimming.

There is no doubt about the size of the fashionable hat. It is huge, enormous, preposterous. It is larger than ever. *Punch*, quoting recently a spring prediction, remarked that "everything will be fat". Seeing that he went on to comment caustically on the hat of the present, I expected him to say that, judging from the profusion of feathers already being worn, one would suppose that by this time nearly everything had been shot. Great plumes and tufts of feathers of all kinds stand up from the huge crowns of toques or droop from the tray-like brims of enormous hats. Clusters of pigeons stand straight up or trail backward from the heads of women in evening dress. *Character* is accused by some of being responsible for this sudden outburst of enthusiasm for the beautiful spoils of winged creatures; but I must admit that feathers have been increasingly worn for some time now, and that the taste began long before the whole French fashionable world was divided into those who have just seen and those who are intending as soon as possible to see M. Roostand's play.

There is something that reminds one painfully of useless slaughter in many of these adornments. Ostrich feathers are the product of a useful and humane industry, and they lend themselves to all kinds of beautiful and harmonious arrangements but, alas! if half that one hears is true, in the wide white wings of the swan, or the graceful plumes that once adorned some disappearing tropical bird—surely it is a pity that women should make themselves sometimes more beautiful, sometimes only absurd by robbing the world of beauties such as these.

Clothed with murder of His best
Or harmless being,

there is a savage effect about the most delicate and refined of women.

THE LENGTH OF THE COAT.

The hat, then, has to be huge, whatever the size of its wearer, and the diminishing number of short women still surviving must go about looking rather ridiculous if they wish to be in the height of the fashion. The length of the coat is, however, being modified in their favour. Dressmakers have been telling us for months that coats were to be short, but all around us they have obstinately continued long. And fairly long they still remain, although some what abbreviated. The short coat-dresses tell us, tell us, gives a more youthful effect, but on the other hand, we can see for ourselves that the long coat is generally the more graceful. And many of those of us who have reached middle age are very well content to have come so far and have no wish to reach back after a youth that is no longer ours. Every age has a charm of its own, to be enjoyed at the proper time or not at all. A girl in her teens should no more put on *classe* airs that tarnish her natural delicacy than does a more mature woman should waste the personal flavour, given only by some knowledge of life, that often lends interest to a face and figure without pretensions to beauty and makes the pleasantest time of life the beginning of middle age.

SPRING RENOVATIONS.

FUTURE OF COTTON TRADE.

Does that apply to cotton?

"Cotton!" Mr. Patten nearly shot out of his chair at the word. "Do you know that the demand for cotton to-day is enormous, and that it is growing every day? Do you know that 350,000 bales of cotton went into motor tyres alone last year? And hoods for motors used up more of it. They even make blankets of cotton. I had a fine pair on my bed at a leading hotel in New York the other night, and I met the man who made them. He is going to send me a pair. Do you know that the Southern States use up three-fourths of all the cotton they produce?"

"Where is the cotton to come from? The area in Egypt cannot be enlarged. You cannot grow cotton in sand. India is the only country where the area of cotton can be increased, and the quality is not fine.

"Take the United States crop. Last year it was 13,800,000 bales. This season it is 9,900,000. During the coming year America wants 13,300,000. Can it get it? You have heard of the boll weevil? You are going to hear a good deal about it soon. The boll weevil [larva of a moth which destroys the cotton plant] is extending its territory. It is now all through Texas, Louisiana, and South Mississippi, and it is going to spread all through the cotton country east of the Mississippi, because it hibernates in rotten wood. They cannot stop it; and I don't know what the end will be."

"I tell you there are possibilities ahead in the cotton trade that will astonish the spinners. America has got to raise 14,000,000 bales this year to keep the price down to 12½ cents per pound. If there is more drought than usual or excessive rains, there is going to be a strange market in cotton."

"Yes, I'm in cotton, and have been for many years. But I have not come to England on account of cotton. No, I am here for my rest. My partner, Mr. Pierce, was taking a two-months' vacation in Europe with his wife and gave me just three days before the ship sailed to make up my mind to come, too."

"Mr. Pierce buys and sells wheat, and knows more about it than any man in the United States. All I do is to give my advice when people ask for it."

"I work hard, but not too hard. I get to my office at nine and leave at four, with an hour for lunch. On Saturdays I get away at twelve. I cannot afford to do clerical work or dictate letters. A man in a big trade must leave that to others."

"Have I made enough money? Did you ever know a man who had? Making money is just a habit. Get it and you cannot get rid of it. Look at Carnegie! He gave us £2,000,000 in steel stock to form a fund for pensioning professors. I am on the committee. Well, sir, what did he do but hold that stock after he gave it until half a year's dividend was due? Then he cut off the coupons and handed the stock to us."

"There is just as much chance for a young man to make money as ever there was—more chances, I should say. Let him work hard and live within his income, and the chance will come if he is shrewd enough."

"I am not a teetotaller, though practically one. I have had just one drink on board this ship. A man in a big trade must keep away from alcohol. He must have a normal brain. Alcohol gives you courage and you do the wrong thing, because you're not afraid of it as you ought to be."

MR. PATTEN IN ENGLAND.

Mr. James A. Patten, the American wheat "king" and cotton "bull" on March 6 arrived in Liverpool from New York—for a holiday, he declares, which, however, terminated on Saturday, Mar. 12th, when he returned to New York.

He landed shortly after seven o'clock from the *Scorpio*, and after a short visit to his hotel proceeded to the Liverpool Cotton Exchange. He followed the earlier operations on the market with keen interest, lunched with a few friends concerned in the cotton trade, and then returned to the market.

Later in the day he visited the chief commercial centres of Liverpool and made inquiries as to the supplies of cotton coming into the port.

Whether it was the influence of Mr. Patten or not, the Liverpool market showed a sharp upward tendency during the day. Up to noon the advance was 4 to 5 points, but a portion of this was subsequently lost. When, however, an advance of only 2 to 3 points was shown, sharp buying set in, and the finish was 9 to 6 points dearer on the day.

The better buying at Liverpool also influenced the New York cotton market, where prices advanced 10 to 12 points on the day.

MR. PATTEN'S LIFE STORY.

In the smoking-room of the *Mauritius* between Fishguard and Liverpool he told me the story of his life and his great, "deal" in wheat last year, and related his views on cotton and other things.

Born in 1852 five miles from Sandwich, De Kalb County, Illinois, son of a small farmer, Mr. Patten is one of the wealthiest men in the city of millionaires. Before he "cornered" wheat last year he was a millionaire.

It is quite possible that cotton will make him a millionaire twice over before the year is out.

Here is his justification of what some men call his "gamble with the fates of the people":

"I cornered wheat with less than 10,000 bushels—other men had tried it with 40,000,000 bushels and failed. I succeeded because I was right. If I had not held up wheat, do you know what would have happened?"

The country would have gone dry. They would have sold wheat to the last bushel. That's what they did in Kansas City—sold out, drained themselves dry. They said, "Give Patten all the wheat he wants," and I took it—all they had. They had to buy back. Yes, sir, I actually shipped wheat back to Kansas City—like coal to Newcastle. We paid freight on it both ways."

"Did they thank you?"

"They were not what you would call grateful. But they acknowledged the merit of my position. They saw I hadn't been exorbitant."

"Work doesn't worry me," said Mr. Patten when I asked him how he stood the strain of this big fight. "The strain comes from the criticism, not from the fight itself. Everything, I said and did was grossly exaggerated. Your own British pulpit were about the worst."

"It is speculation that makes progress. What would life be if it was all on one level, if there was nothing ahead, nothing to look for? Variety makes life worth living."

"Do you speculate in other trades?"

"I do not. I saw conditions favoured high prices in the provision trade. I wouldn't touch it. They would have said, 'Patten's putting up the price of provisions.' I didn't buy a single pool on board this ship. Had I done so, they would have said, 'Patten can't help gambling.'

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NOT A GREAT SPENDER.

"What do I do with my money? I don't spend much personally. A couple of motor-cars give me fresh air. I am on the board of a couple of hospitals. I am putting up a gymnasium at the Chicago University. They call me the boss of Evanston, the place where Chicago sleeps. I was mayor one year because no one else would run for me." There are one or two fanatics who come to me when they want money to help people who are in trouble, and generally get it; and I spent £1,200 last year to run down the ballot-box frauds on the west side.

"I haven't read the novel 'The Pit'. I started it, and dropped it because it was so extravagant. Yes, I go into the wheat pit sometimes, but not often, because when I do they say, 'Patten's in the pit.' I would like to be there more often. I have been in it all my life, and I like the excitement."

DUTCH IN THE EAST.

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]
A CHANGE OF PARTNERS.BY
W. E. NOEBIS.
(Author of "My Friend Jim," "Flower of the Flock," etc.)

Frank Maddison was very unhappy. He was also much astonished, as well as extremely angry, and he considered that he had ample warrant for being all three. To be sure, willingly refused by the girl of your heart must always be a mortifying experience; it becomes an infuriating one when she has for weeks past pretty clearly given you to understand that she had only to speak the word and that all would be well. So it was with a red face and a soul full of bitterness that this handsome young gentleman stalked away from Combe Park where Miss Cicely Bayford lived, and made for his own neighbouring domain of Rushdon, where, alas! she would never live now. Perhaps he had made rather too sure of success. She had incidentally intimated as much, and indeed it was evident enough that he had been mistaken in her; yet he could not help thinking that that had been at least as much her fault as his. In any case, she had no sort of right to imply, what was absolutely untrue, that he had relied upon his undeniably advantages to win for him a prize of infinitesimal greater value than all the money and lands in the world. At least, he had honestly believed the prize in question to be of that inestimable worth; but one lives and learns. Now that he knew the girl to be a mere heartless flirt, of course matters were altered. For the rest, he was certainly entitled to regard himself as eligible. Young, good-looking and master of a fine estate, to which he had some what unexpectedly succeeded a fortnight before, there were not a great many spinsteresses in the county or out of it who would have been likely to turn up their noses at him. He said to himself, as he strode along through the deepening darkness of a grey autumn afternoon, that the sea was still stocked with good fish; he likewise said that a man in his situation was bound to marry; finally he groaned out that he would never in his life want to marry anybody except cruel, saxon-headed, blue-eyed Cicely Bayford.

This was so dreadfully sad that it would not bear thinking about. There are, however, sorrows—and this seemed to be one of them—which will not only bear talking about, but even, in the case of certain expansive temperaments, insist on being talked about. That, no doubt, was why Mr. Maddison, when he found himself at the entrance of Down Cottage, hesitated for a moment, then marched up to the door, and, ringing the bell, asked whether Miss Hartley was at home. The maid answered that Miss Hartley was in, but that Mrs. Hartley was not very well and had not been able to leave her room all day. He politely said that he was sorry for that (although in truth he was not the least sorry), and presently he was seated beside a cheerful fire, while tall, dark Miss Hartley, who was Cicely's intimate friend, and who had been most kind and friendly to him, too, ever since he had become her neighbour, poured out a cup of tea for him. He poured out, in return, his tale of woes, to which sympathising attention was given.

Everybody in those parts was agreed that a more sympathetic and sympathetic person than Geraldine Hartley did not breathe. Clever, too, and bravely competent to deal with the daily problems of stranded means. The tiny cottage which she and her invalid mother rented at a nominal figure from Colonel Bayford was charmingly furnished; Geraldine herself always contrived to be charmingly, if very simply, dressed; and as for her personal charm—well, that was double as a gift of the gods, and possibly she did not merit praise for possessing it, although she was inevitably loved for it. This charm of hers had never been more apparent or more soothed to Frank Maddison than it was now, while she sat listening to him, with her hands lightly clasped on her knees and her soft grey eyes saying a good deal more than her tongue did. As a matter of fact her tongue said remarkably little; but the quite understood, which was the main thing. She could not be expected to speak again to her friend Cicely; she could hardly be expected, perhaps, to tell him that he had been abominably treated. It was enough that she had thought Geraldine needlessly cruel, and was overshooting the mark. She could not have realized what sufferings a man must undergo when he is continually thrown into the company and exposed to the pitiless sarcasm of a girl whom he has once loved.

She may have been a trifle over sanguine there, for Frank's personal conviction was that he would blame, and justly blame, Cicely Bayford as long as he lived; but, on the other hand, the day on which he was to announce that he no longer regretted what had happened to him arrived with amazing rapidity. It arrived, to be precise, exactly a fortnight after that of his rejection, and on each of the preceding thirteen days he had had interviews of varying length with Miss Hartley, who had either welcomed him to her hospitable fireside or had met him by appointment in the woods and glades of his own adjacent demesne. She was patient, she was intelligent, she was not too compassionate, she had an indescribable knack of putting him in good humour with himself. Moreover, she was unquestionably beautiful—far more so, when you came to think of it, than Cicely Bayford. And since it was imperative that Bushell Hall should be given a mistress, why seek farther afield, with the practical certainty of faring worse? Thus it came to pass that on the fourteenth day Miss Hartley received convincing proof of the efficacy of her curative treatment. She said gravely—

"I take this as a very high compliment indeed. You come to me, bleeding from your wounds—" "I'm not bleeding a bit!" interrupted Frank. "Oh, you're bleeding. Nevertheless, you come to me in that lamented condition and commit your whole future to my hands! It shows that I must have great influence with you, and such influence as that over a fellow-creature must be it, is lightly thrown away. One can't but recognise the responsibility that it carries with it. It seems to me that I ought not to refuse you; though of course you are not in love with me."

"Of course I am!" the young man protested. "Do you think I should ask you to marry me, Geraldine, if I weren't?"

"I don't quite know what to think yet, except that, as I say, the confidence which you must feel in me is both flattering and in a manner compelling." He interrupted her again, and this time the interruption was of a demonstrative character which she at once checked. There must be nothing of that kind yet, she said. An engagement yes; she would agree to an engagement, upon the condition that it was not to be publicly given out; but he would understand that before she could definitely consent to be his wife it would be necessary for her to test the sincerity of the sentiments which he professed.

The young man had to admit, rather reluctantly, that this was not unreasonable. He hoped, however, that his period of probation would not be unduly protracted; he desired to say most emphatically that he, for his part, held himself bound to Miss Hartley; and he was of opinion that, since the master was really as good as settled, immediate neighbours at all events might be informed of it. "The Bayfords, for instance, ought to be told, I think."

"Oh, if you mean that you want Cicely to be told, I have no objection," answered Geraldine, replying a short outburst of laughter, in which her sister did not join. "I will tell her myself, as a confidential communication, if you like."

She kept her word that same afternoon. Of course, as Cicely Bayford's close friend, she had already heard that young lady's version of an affair which had caused no small surprise and consternation in the Combe Park household. Consequently she had been made aware that if Frank Maddison had been sent to the right about it, he had only his own inseparable assurance and consent to thank and that no girl with a particle of self-respect could think of accepting a man who took her answer for granted before she spanned her lips. Geraldine had not said a word in contradiction of that view, but had listened sympathetically, as was her wont, and had certainly seemed to approve of her friend's action. To most people, therefore, the task of announcing a purpose to become his friend's successor might have presented itself as somewhat formidable; but Geraldine was always self-possessed.

"I know it sounds rather shocking," she gently admitted, in reply to certain trenchant comments; "but that should not deter one from undertaking what looks like a difficult mission. I really believe that I—and perhaps nobody else—can cure poor, dear Frank of those little faults of character which have, naturally enough, repelled you. It must be owned that he needs some reforming."

"I should rather think he did!" exclaimed the irate Miss Bayford.

"So I have made up my mind to try. But, Cicely, dear, you mustn't cry about it, or you will discourage me at the outset."

"I am not crying," declared Cicely indignantly. "At least, if I am," she added, "it's for you, not for myself. Heaven knows! I'm more glad than I can say to have done with him. But it's too dreadful that you should throw yourself away upon such a shallow, contemptible fellow! I'm sure you know that I don't say it to be disagreeable, Geraldine, but—you can't possibly believe that he cares for you!"

"He says he does," Miss Hartley replied, with her quiet smile. "Perhaps, even if he doesn't, he may be taught to do so. I hope to teach him a good deal in a comparatively short space of time."

Her hopes were fulfilled. Her hopes generally were; for she was a serenely resolute person. Whether the lessons which she inculcated were of a nature to promote poor Frank Maddison's immediate happiness was another question. He was to discover not only that his future wife meant to be obeyed, but that she had been very literally in earnest when she had spoken of testing him. The methods by which she contrived to open his eyes to the distressing fact that he was a rather raw and self-satisfied youth were too numerous and too diverse to record at length. In employing them she doubtless achieved one of her objects; and it may be that she did not much care if she sacrificed that other which she had mentioned to Cicely as being possible of attainment. He did as he was bid; for he was upon his trial and in some sense upon his honour; but he thought Geraldine needlessly cruel, and what he especially resented was for instances upon his accompanying her almost daily to Combe Park. It was true that, as she urged, he had no quarrel with the Bayfords, and it was certain that the master of the house, who would gladly have welcomed him as son-in-law, had no wish for a rupture of friendly relations; but, under all the circumstances, he could not enjoy meeting Cicely, much less being left alone with her. And Geraldine was perpetually finding pretexts for leaving him alone with her.

"And Miss Bayford was to have been mine," put in Longridge.

"Yes," Geraldine resumed; "but, all things considered, perhaps we may as well agree to an exchange."

So, although the other couple did not return to the ballroom, she and Longridge had that waltz together, and when it was over, he said:

"Geraldine, it's my belief that the whole lot of you have had about as many lessons of one kind and another from me as I care to give you, and I am inclined to leave the finishing touches of your education to Cicely. It has escaped your memory, no doubt, that you were to have been my partner for the dance which is just over."

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NAPIER JOHNSTONES' "SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.



BEWARE OF
UNARMED FOR
THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN 1743.
150 YEARS.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
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STARVING IN THE MIDST OF PLENTY.
THE PAINFUL EXPERIENCE OF A DISPEPSIC LADY IN RANGOON.

"She JOYFULLY TELLS AS THE THOUSANDS OF OTHER PAST SUFFERERS LIKE HER HAVE DONE—OF COMPLETE CURE BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS."

It is one thing to eat, it is quite another to derive nourishment from the food which is eaten. There are thousands of people who sit down regularly to meals yet remain weakly thin and weak, and the reason for this is that the digestive organs have lost the power of extracting from the food which is taken the nourishing properties necessary for the sustenance of health and strength.

Such was the case with Mrs. C. M. de Cruz, a lady residing at 16, 43rd Street, Rangoon, and—as is usual in such cases—she soon lost appetite and became afflicted with those many aches and ills which accompany acute indigestion.

"I had usually been able to enjoy the good things of life," remarked Mrs. de Cruz, when relating the facts of her case, "but not long ago I lost all appetite. The mere sight of food caused me to turn faint and sick. Even the daintiest viands were repellent. The cause of this:

PROVED TO BE INDIGESTION, and for months I never knew what it was to be free from the torture arising from my inability to digest what little I managed to eat. After a meal the food would remain in my stomach like a heavy weight."

"I became so short of breath that I had difficulty in walking about. The undigested food gave rise to flatulence that caused me great distress, and my heart would beat wildly, and gave me so much pain at times, that I stated I was afflicted with heart complaint. I became very depressed; my strength gave way, and I was so weak and nervous that I hardly knew how to get through the day's duties."

"At this point I went on to bid to live for days together on next to nothing. I was being SLOWLY STARVED TO DEATH."

Frequently I trembled from head to foot, and dizzy attacks often seized me, so that I had to sit down to save myself from falling. I am constantly taking medicines of different sorts, but these common drugs caused internal irritation and only aggravated the indigestion.

"Finally a friend advised me to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, she having read in the Rangoon papers of a remarkable cure of Indigestion by this medicine. I took her advice, and in a short while there was a noticeable improvement. I was more cheerful and began to eat with appetite. Daily, as I confirmed the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I gained in strength. The heavy feeling in my stomach disappeared, my nerves became braced up, and consequently the shaking and trembling left me. I became able to take my meals again without any pain or discomfort."

"Now I am enjoying better health than I have known for years. It gives me great pleasure, therefore, to allow the publication of my case, as by so doing I hope other sufferers will be led to try the same remedy as I did, and I am sure they will not be disappointed."

The secret of the enormous success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People lies in the simple fact that they have the unique power of purifying and at the same time strengthening the blood, and that they create new blood. This good, rich, red blood speedily gives fresh strength to the system and enables it to cast off disease. Among the ailments for which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a proved remedy are Anemia, Nervous Disease, Stomach troubles, Liver Disorder, Back-pains, Headache, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Paralysis, Boil, Skin Eruptions, as well as those special ailments which trouble ladies between youth and middle-age. Obtainable from medical vendors everywhere, also direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Peacock Road, Shanghai, I bottle for \$1.50, 6 bottles for \$8 post free.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Effectiveness becomes absolute when English Oil has made them penetrate. Full directions on Labels.

INQUIRIES ON SAVARESSE'S

70

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Diseases, chargeable to the Urinary Organs, in either of the following cases: 1. Bilious affections, 2. Gout, 3. Palms in the Back, 4. all Kidney Disorders, 5. Frequent micturition. Forty "sustained" Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

TROPICAL DISEASES.

An interesting discussion was initiated in the House of Commons on March 1st by Sir W. Collins (St. Pancras, W. Min.), who asked the attention of the Committee to the Vote of £1,000 for Entomological Research (Tropical Diseases). This vote, he said, was a new departure on the part of the Colonial Office and one that he hoped would be supported on all sides of the House. He hoped that "in any further investigations made under the authority of the Colonial Office due regard might be had to previous investigations made by the Royal Society and also by the Portuguese Government. He wished to know whether it was proposed to include in the investigation, not only the question of the disease of man but also the disease of animals, including the African horse fever to which Professor Koch of Berlin devoted a good deal of attention. He expressed the hope that the members of the Commission would be most capable of taking a wide philosophical view of the natural history of disease, and not merely biologists to make laboratory experiments, which might only lead to the same unsatisfactory conclusions as those which had resulted in the case of Professor Koch.

Mr. Churchill shared to the full the views of hon. members as to the immense importance of dealing with sleeping sickness by every means and by the most widely-concerted action. Anything more tragic and melancholy than the ravages of this fell disease among the peaceful and intelligent natives of Uganda! It was hardly possible to imagine. He had every reason to believe that concerted action was being taken with other Protectorates to deal with it, including the German, the Portuguese, and the Congo State. The Committee over which Lord Cromer presided and which included among its members some of the greatest practical authorities in a gant to tropical disease, was purely a committee of research, and was separate and independent altogether of the Liverpool and London Schools of Tropical Medicine. The Committee would send two very skillful investigators, one to the East and one to the West coast, to arrive and report to it on a special point on which they desired information. The inquiry covered the whole region of the diseases which were conveyed by insects, not only insects which infected man, but animals and plants as well. All hon. members who took an interest in the scientific treatment of tropical diseases might rest assured that in developing more highly the powers of research now possessed by the Colonial Office and by calling this new Committee into being, they were making an important step forward, far more important than the small sum which was involved, but which might be conservatively of priceless advantage not merely to our own fellow-countrymen serving beyond the seas, but to the great mass of the aboriginal population committed to their charge. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Greenwood (Peterborough, Min.) asked whether any part of this money would be devoted to vivisection experiments. A series of vivisection experiments on sleeping sickness had been carried out by Dr. Andrew Bainbridge which involved an enormous amount of suffering to dogs and other animals, though it was not pretended that any benefit to science ("Oh, oh") had arisen from them in this particular case. He also mentioned that Lord Cromer was connected with a society for the Promotion of Scientific Research, which in effect, was a society for the promotion of vivisection.

Mr. Tomkinson (Cheshire, Crewe, Min.) said he was a member of the Royal Commission which had not yet reported on the subject of vivisection, and he thought that the picture of the dog circled around by the hon. member represented an animal experimented upon in the Kharman Laboratory. He also showed that interesting evidence had been forthcoming proving that protection from the bites of insects led to a large immunity from disease, while those who exposed themselves suffered a great deal. Mr. Churchill said he had no apprehension that it was intended to put the money to the purpose which was desired by the hon. member. The methods of research adopted by the committee would probably be more of a theoretical nature than of the nature of the experiments disliked by the hon. member. He could not possibly make and pledge to cut the Committee off from any line of inquiry they thought to be desirable. If, however, they were to embark on the field of such experiments they would come back to him in his capacity as Home Secretary in watching over the working of the Vivisection Act, and he would certainly be guided in maintaining as far as possible the sufferings of dumb animals, while at the same time making sure that the advance of science was not impeded. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Addison (Shoreditch, Hoxton, Min.) urged that the hands of the Committee should not be tied in any way. A striking feature about the vote was the smallness of the sum. The Americans at Panama had shown how research in tropical diseases enriched the Empire. He also argued that there should be a co-ordination of the various efforts that were being made by workers and Governments in different parts of the world in respect of these diseases.

Mr. Ross explained that Lord Cromer was connected with an association whose object was to prevent anti-vivisection from impeding such a Committee as this of which they were speaking in its efforts to find out the nature of this terrible scourge.

The vote was agreed to, and the resolutions are reported to the House.

PEARLY DOUBTED.

DID HE REACH THE NORTH POLE?

Something like a sensation was caused in Washington when the House Committee on Naval Affairs resumed its deliberations on the subject of official recognition from Congress of the discovery of the North Pole by Commander Peary. Mr. E. Mason, representative for the State of Arkansas, roundly denounced the commander as an impostor, and declared that his story had as many flaws in it as Dr. Cook's.

"How was it," he demanded, "that whilst the average rate of progress until Captain Bartholdi was left behind was 9.6 miles a day, it mysteriously averaged 25.4 miles after the separation, and the moment he rejoined his party this marvelous speed ceased?" This argument appeared to find much support in the Committee, for they unanimously decided not to take any steps until the Commander had submitted his proofs.

It will be remembered that three weeks ago the committee formulated a demand for the explorer's data, and declined to accept the decision of the National Geographical Society as final until they had had an opportunity of examining things for themselves. The committee had previously declined to pass the Senate's Bill for promoting Commander Peary, and it looks as though he will have to wait some time for official recognition.

The astonishing part of Rear-Admiral Peary's statement argued. Mr. Mason was the number of miles travelled every day after Captain Bartholdi had left him, when he had no white man with him as a witness. His

greatest marches were singularly all North of Captain Bartholdi's camp.

Thereafter, according to Peeter's report, he claims to have averaged 25.4 miles a day until he reached the Pole, 24 miles a day on the way back to Captain Bartholdi's camp, and 24.5 miles a day from Bartholdi's camp to Cape Columbia. The greatest speed made before Captain Bartholdi left him was 9.6 miles a day, so that he must have made nearly three times as great a speed after as before in order to reach the Pole.

Mr. Mason quoted Sir Ernest Shackleton and others to show that to run twelve miles a day, or slightly over, was considered the limit of human endurance over Polar seas.

CHINA'S NEW MINISTER FOR WAR.

We recently published a telegram from Peking announcing that His Excellency General Yin Chang had been appointed Minister for War, and later reported informed us of a scheme by which His Excellency contemplated for introducing universal military service in China. The following particulars of this interesting personality are taken from the *Peking Daily News*:

As is generally known, H. E. Yin Chang is a Manchu, and with the exception of a few years spent in the diplomatic service, has devoted all his life to the military profession. Going to Germany while still a very young man, His Excellency went through a regular course of military studies and practical training in that country, and even at that early period displayed great love for the military profession. Returning to China in the early 'eighties, he was appointed Director of the Military School at Tientsin, an institution that was established chiefly through his initiative, and rendered conspicuous service by his systematic methods and strict discipline. Under his influence, teachers and students alike became greatly interested in their work, and rapid progress was the general rule and not the exception.

After a few years' service in this school, his abilities received the recognition of both the German Government and his own Government, and at the special request of the former he was sent as China's Minister to Berlin. There he availed himself of the opportunity to prosecute further his military studies, while not neglecting the duties of the diplomatic mission upon which he had been sent. On account of his high personal qualifications, he won the friendship and esteem of the Kaiser and had the honour of frequent intercourse with him. He soon became a person gratifying in the Berlin Court, an honour which no Chinese Minister had before enjoyed nor since.

Returning to China after the conclusion of his first term of service, he was at once given a most important appointment in connection with the re-organisation of the new northern army, at the special recommendation of his friend and former colleague His Excellency Yuan.

The appointment of H. E. Yin Chang was a timely and wise step, and he soon made the best use of his opportunities. Possessed of the fullest confidence of H. E. Yuan, at that time commander-in-chief of the northern forces, H. E. Yin Chang soon inspired the men under him with his military spirit, after which it was not difficult to bring his army to a standard of smartness and efficiency equal to that of European armies in effect.

After the remarkable series of movements he took place some years ago in Honan which almost started the world, the credit for the re-organisation of the new northern army, at the special recommendation of his friend and former colleague His Excellency Yuan, while those who exposed themselves suffered a great deal.

Mr. Churchill said he had no apprehension that it was intended to put the money to the purpose which was desired by the hon. member.

The methods of research adopted by the committee would probably be more of a theoretical nature than of the nature of the experiments disliked by the hon. member.

Shortly after the "Boxer" war, General Yin Chang was appointed Vice-President of the Linchun Pu, or Board of War, with His Excellency Tsch Liang as President. But as the latter was not a military man by training or profession, differences began to crop up in the conduct of his affairs.

After the remarkable series of movements he took place some years ago in Honan which almost started the world, the credit for the re-organisation of the new army was generally given to His Excellency Yuan, while H. E. Yin Chang, who had in the meanwhile received the title of general, was little recognized.

This was owing to the fact that General Yin Chang, owing to his natural modesty of disposition, had been content to remain in the background, allowing his superior officer to receive the credit, a large part of which was really his.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
CHILLI, British str., 1,142, Lindberg, 31st March—Sourabaya Sugar—Butterfield & Swire.

DEVANHA, British str., 4,785, H. Powell, 1st April—Shanghai 29th March, General P. & O. S. N. Co.

HATAYA, British str., 1,363, A. E. Hodgins, 1st April—Coast Ports 31st March, General—Douglas Luptak & Co.

HONGKONG I., British str., 2,160, J. H. Hainsworth, 1st April—Singapore 20th March, General—Chined.

KADANG, British str., 987, Warrack, 31st March—Cebu and Iloilo 27th March, Sugar—Butterfield & Swire.

KUEICHENG, British str., 1st April—Canton, General—German str., 1,234, Manglesdorff, 1st April—Bengkulu 23rd March, Rice and General—Butterfield & Swire.

SZEP CHUN, British str., 1st April—Canton, TADING, British str., 1,350, G. H. Pennather, 1st April—Manila 29th March, Sugar and Hemp—Butterfield & Swire.

THINANU, Chinese str., 1,250, Juliusen, 31st March—Saigon 27th Mar., Rice—Wallon & Co.

CLEARANCES.
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
1st April.

Asia, British str., for Shanghai.
Devon, British str., for Europe, &c.
Foothill, British str., for Hongkong.
Pruth, British str., for Dalyan.
Rubi, British str., for Manila.

DEPARTURES.

1st April.
AMIGO, German str., for Hoilow.
DAGEN, Norwegian str., for Taingtan.
GLACUS, British str., for Saigon.
HAIKING, British str., for Swatow.
HIMDAL, Norwegian str., for Fremantle, W.A.
LOONGSANG, British str., for Manila.
MENELAUS, British str., for Dalyan.
RAJAH, German str., for Bangkok.
SAMO MARU, Japanese str., for Kobe.
SINGAN, British str., for Hoilow.
VICTORIA, Swedish str., for Swatow.
WINGSANG, British str., for Singapore.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
The British str. Tawing reports: Light N.E. winds and fine weather throughout.
The British str. Haiyang reports: Had thick fog Foochow to Amoy; thence clear weather to Hongkong.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

April 1st.
KOWLOON DOCK.—Sabine Rickmers, Sanction, H.M.S. Otter, Atlantis, W. Kiet, H.M.F.M.S. Patria, H.M.S. Famo, COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.—Tatara.

TAIKOO DOCK.—Hangang, Paotung.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.
FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE
AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship
"MONMOUTHSHIRE",
will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the
2nd April at 5 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th March, 1910. [462]

DAMPFSCHIFFS-BEHDEREI "UNION"
ACTIEN-GESELLSCHAFT.

FOR NEW YORK
(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship
"VERONA",
Captain Kummell, will be despatched for the
above Port, on MONDAY, the 4th April.
For Freight apply to
CARLOWITZ & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th March, 1910. [465]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE
ITALIANA
(Florio and Rubattino United Companies)

STEAM FOR BOMBAY,
VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail
Steamers to PORT SAID, MESSINA,
NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA, also
VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN,
ADELAIDE, LEVANTINE and
SOUTH AMERICAN Ports up to CALLAO.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to PERUANIAN
GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA,
VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and
MALAGA.)

THE Steamship
"ISCHIA",
Captain Belaito, will be despatched as above on
TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at NOON.
For further particulars regarding Freight
and Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1910. [464]



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT),
CALLING AT SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI,
ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
(Taking cargo at through rates to the BRAZIL,
TO SOUTH AFRICA, PERSIAN GULF,
RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT,
VENICE, AND ADRIATIC PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship
"AUSTRALIA",
Captain Raissich, will be despatched as above on
TUESDAY, the 26th April.

This Steamer has splendid accommodation for
passengers, electric light and carries a doctor
and stewardess.

For information as to Passage and Freight,
apply to
SANDER, WIELER & CO.,
Agents.
Princes Building,
Hongkong, 1st April, 1910. [463]

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commanding from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k." nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.
1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAMES	PLATE & RIG.	BERTH.	CAPTAIN.	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, &c., VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	P. & O. S. N. Co.,	To-day, at Noon
LONDON & ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	MANILA	Brit. str.	—	W. E. Le Mare, R.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. Co.,	About 5th inst.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP	FLINTSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	G. C. Cundy	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	About 6th inst.
GLAMORGANSHIRE	—	Brit. str.	k. w.	H. C. Norris	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	About 21st inst.
C. FRED. LAMBERT	—	Ger. str.	—	Wagner	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 15th inst.
LIBERIA	—	Ger. str.	—	Knauf	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 15th inst.
TRANQUEBAR	—	Dan. str.	k. w.	—	MELCHERS & CO.	End of May.
—	—	Ger. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 12th inst.
POLENTZEN	—	Frenstr.	—	Broe	MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES	On 12th inst., at 1 P.M.
MITSAKI MARU	—	Jap. str.	—	T. Murai	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th inst., at D'light
—	—	Jap. str.	—	F. E. Cope	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst., at D'light
KITANO MARU	—	Jap. str.	—	T. L. Harrison	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 11th May, at D'light
ITO MARU	—	Jap. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	About first half of May
CATHAY	—	Dan. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 6th inst., at Noon
KOSIST	—	Ger. str.	—	O. Eskape	SANDRE, WIELER & CO.	On 26th inst.
AUSTRIA	—	Aust. str.	—	Raleigh	CARLHOULD, KARBERG & CO.	On 4th inst.
VERONA	—	Ger. str.	—	Kummell	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 26th inst.
IVERICK	—	Am. str.	—	—	SHEWAN, TOME & CO.	On 12th inst.
DACRE CASTLE	—	Brit. str.	—	—	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	About 21st inst.
STRATHSPEY	—	Am. str.	—	J. Boyd	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 7th inst.
ATHEMIC	—	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 23rd inst., at 7 A.M.
EMPEROR OF CHINA	—	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 24th May, at Noon
MONTAEGLIE	—	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 26th inst., at Noon
INABA MARU	—	Jap. str.	—	K. Kawara	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th May, at Noon
—	—	Jap. str.	—	K. Sato	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst., at Noon
TAKEWA MARU	—	Jap. str.	—	T. Saito	TOYOSHIKA MARU	On 27th inst., at Noon
—	—	Jap. str.	—	—	—	On 15th inst., at Noon
YAWATA MARU	—	Jap. str.	—	T. Skine	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst., at 4 P.M.
TAYYAN	—	Brit. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 22nd inst., at D'light
COILENZ	—	Ger. str.	—	—	—	On 13th May, at Noon
NIKKO MARU	—	Jap. str.	—	—	—	About 2nd inst.
COILENZ	—	Ger. str.	—	—	—	On 13th inst., at Noon
—	—	Jap. str.	—	—	—	On 14th inst., at Noon
NIKKO MARU	—	Jap. str.	—	—	—	On 15th inst., at Noon
HILLAND MARU	—	Jap. str.	—	—	—	On 21st inst., at 4 P.M.
—	—	Dut. str.	—	—	—	On 22nd inst., at D'light
TILITATAP	—	Ger. str.	—	—	—	On 13th inst., at Noon
TUNGUS	—	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 14th inst., at D'light
KUEICHOW	—	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 15th inst., at Noon
MONKOUTESHIRE	—	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 16th inst., at D'light
HANGANG	—	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 17th inst., at D'light
SZECHUEN	—	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 18th inst., at D'light
LINAN	—	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 19th inst., at D'light
CHOYSANG	—	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 20th inst., at D'light
ABAGONIA	—	Ger. str.	—	—	—	On 21st inst., at D'light
GOEBEN	—	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 22nd inst., at D'light
NORE	—	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 23rd inst., at D'light
CHOSHUN MARU	—	Jap. str.	—	—	—	On 24th inst., at D'light
ANHUI	—	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 25th inst., at D'light
ANDALUSIA	—	Ger. str.	—	—	—	On 26th inst., at D'light
CHINHUA	—	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 27th inst., at D'light
SALASIE	—	Frenstr.	—	—	—	On 28th inst., at D'light
BOMBAY MARU	—	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 29th inst., at D'light
SHANGHAI	—	Dan. str.	—	—	—	On 30th inst., at D'light
TRANQUEBAR	—	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 31st inst., at D'light
TEHLWONG	—	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 1st inst., at D'light
SOSHU MARU	—	Jap. str.	—	A. Pander	CHINA-JAPAN LINIE	On 12th inst., at 8 A.M.
TAMSIU VIA SWATOW & AMOY	—	Brit. str.	—	Y. Yamamoto	—	On 13th inst., at 10 A.M.
SWATOW & AMOY	—	Brit. str.	—	Y. Kubasaki	—	On 14th inst., at 10 A.M.
AMOY, CEBU & ILOIO	—	Brit. str.	—	Mathias	—	On 15th inst., at 10 A.M.
—	—	Brit. str.	—	Hodgins	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 16th inst., at 4 P.M.
HAYTANG	—	Brit. str.	—	J. S. Beach	—	On 17th inst., at 4 P.M.
HAITAN	—	Brit. str.	—	J. Warrack	—	On 18th inst., at 4 P.M.
CHINH...	—	Brit. str.	—	A. Fraser	—	On 19th inst., at 4 P.M.
BUKH...	—	Brit. str.	—	P. H. Roits	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	On 20th inst., at 4 P.M.
MANILA	—	Brit. str.	—	E. Rodger	SHEWAN, TOME & CO.	On 21st inst., at 3 P.M.
MANILA	—	Brit. str.	—	A. W. Outerbridge	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 22nd inst., at 4 P.M.
MANILA	—	Brit. str.	—	S. J. Payne	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	On 23rd inst., at 4 P.M.
MANILA	—	Jap. str.	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	—	On 24th inst., at Noon
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	—	Ital. str.				

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HUGO C. A. FROMM,
HONGKONG: 4, QUEEN'S BUILDING. TELEPHONE 960

43-31

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN
ROUTE TO EUROPE.

The Express of China, with the Canadian mail, left Shanghai on Wednesday, the 30th
last at 1 p.m., and may be expected here to-day.

FOR	PER	DATE
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE...	Asia	Saturday, 2nd, Printed Matter, and Sam- ples ... 9.00 a.m. Registration ... 9.00 a.m. (Registration with late fee of 10 cents, up to 9.45 a.m.) Registration, Kowloon B.O. ... 9.00 a.m. No late fee.
Manila ...	Rubi	Letters ... 10.30 a.m. Saturday, 2nd, 10.00 a.m. Saturday, 2nd, Printed Matter and Sam- ples ... 10.00 a.m. Registration ... 10.00 a.m. (Registration with late fee of 10 cents up to 10.45 a.m.) Registration, Kowloon B.O. ... 10.00 a.m. No late fee.
EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN. (Late Letters 11.00 a.m. to NOON. Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail Extra Postage 10 cents.) Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail...)	Devanha	Letters ... 11.00 a.m. Saturday, 2nd, 1.15 p.m. Saturday, 2nd, 3.00 p.m. Saturday, 2nd, 3.00 p.m. Hong Wan I ... Saturday, 2nd, 4.00 p.m. Saturday, 2nd, 5.00 p.m. Hangang ... Saturday, 2nd, 5.00 p.m. Fausong ... Saturday, 2nd, 6.00 p.m. Liman ... Saturday, 2nd, 6.00 p.m. Haifang ... Sunday, 3rd, 9.00 a.m. Dayin Maru ... Sunday, 3rd, 9.00 a.m. Kutang ... Monday, 4th, 11.00 a.m. Choueng ... Monday, 4th, 3.00 p.m. Haifan ... Tuesday, 5th, 9.00 a.m. Tuming ... Tuesday, 5th, 2.00 p.m.
Macao ...	Set Tai	
Tientsin ...	Kueichow ...	
Amoi, Cobu and Ioldo ...	Kaiyung ...	
Any ...	Monmouthshire ...	
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama ...	Sechuan ...	
Shanghai, Wuhanwei, Chefoo and Newchwang ...	Hangang ...	
Swatow and Shanghai ...	Fausong ...	
Saigon ...	Liman ...	
Shanghai ...	Haifang ...	
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE	Tuming ...	
Swatow and Amoy ...		
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui ...		
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta ...		
Shanghai ...		
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ...		
Manila ...		
Timor, Port Darwin, Tasmania Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Dunedin, Perth, and Fremantle ...		
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya and Macassar ...		
EUROPE, &c., India via Taticorin ...		
(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 a.m. Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail...)		
Shanghai ...	Anhui ...	
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta ...	Kwangtung ...	
Manila ...	Yunnan ...	
Shanghai ...	Chinhua ...	
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE		

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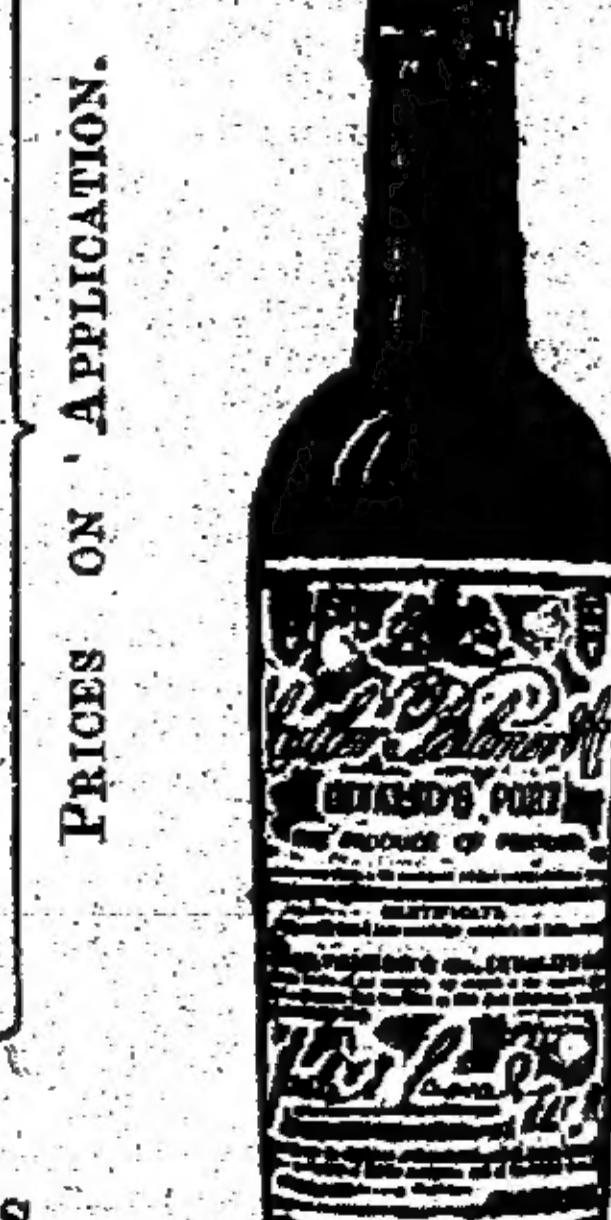
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HONGKONG AGENTS.



PRICES ON APPLICATION.

45

PASSENGERS
ARRIVED.

For Haifang, from Coast Ports, Misses
Thom (2) and Mr. Hazel.

Per Tam, from Manila, Mrs. C. Taylor and
child, Mr. Roger, Mrs. F. Spencer and child,
Mrs. E. Meyer, Mrs. J. D. Fife, Miss M.
McIntosh, Rev. M. Bartlett, Messrs. H. H. Miller,
W. P. Chapman, T. S. Rees, H. E. Have, J. O.
Upshaw, F. S. Spencer, A. V. Arnoux, N. Arm-
our, G. F. Norton, J. Pax, F. Stephenson, J. E.
McMahon, L. O. Hibbert, H. Worley and
K. R. Fox.

Per Devanha, from Shanghai, for Hongkong,
Capt. Kotodji, Rev. W. Arkwright, Messrs. J.
Marshall, H. Gunberg, and Herlinsperger; for
Singapore, Messrs. Glass, Salmon, T. Webster,
J. E. Egan and E. Sely; for Penang, Mr.

Bandman; for Colombo, Miss Dean; for
London, Comdr. H. Godfrey; from Kobe, for
Bombay, Mr. Yokoo; from Yokohama, for
Marseilles, Mr. Campbell-Hulton.

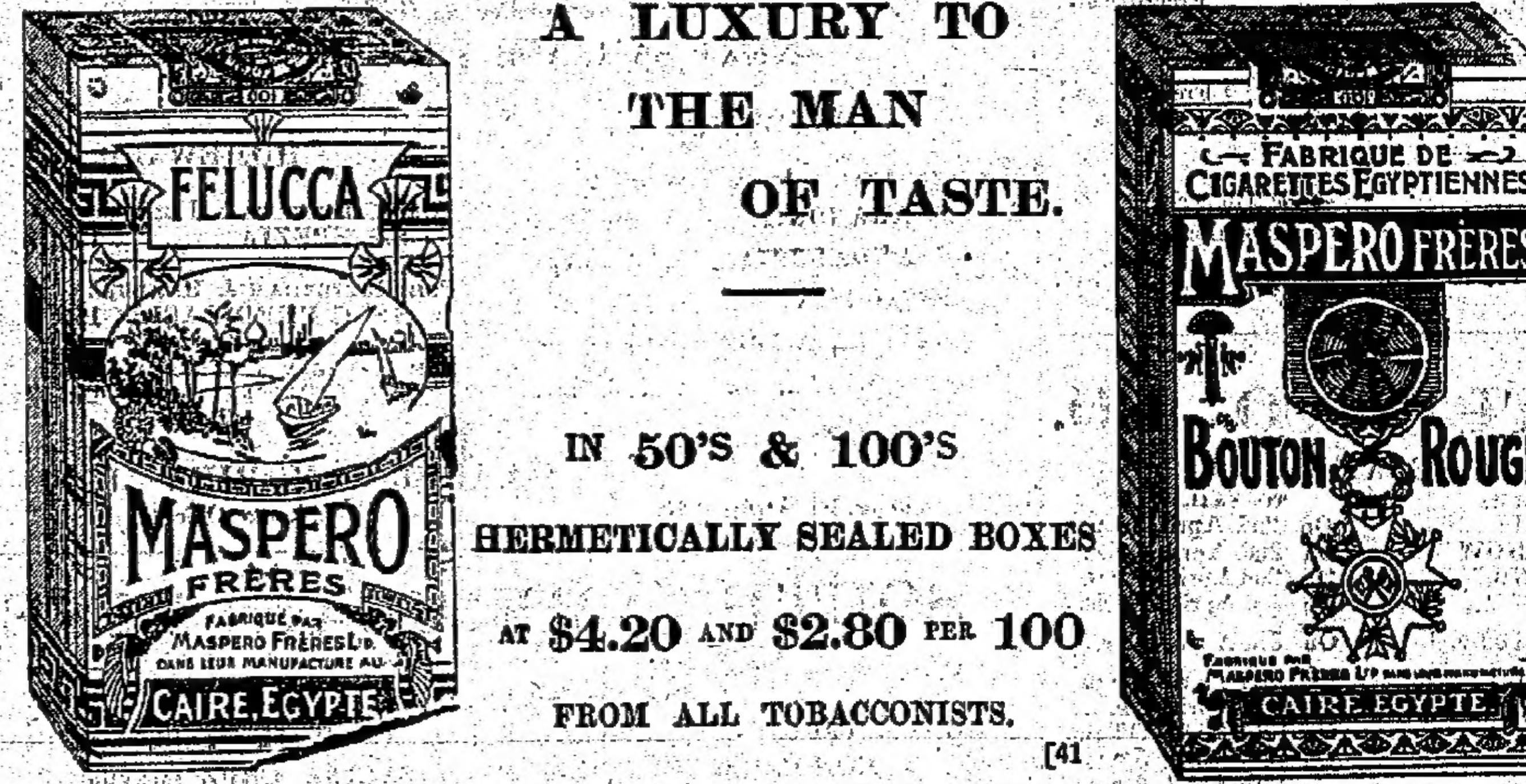
DEPARTED.

Per Sado Maru, for Japan, Mr. and Mrs.
Herlinsperger, Dr. and Mrs. J. Batchelor,
Hon. Mrs. Adam, Miss Gregson, Mrs. R. Kondo,
Mrs. Niss and children, Mrs. C. Yamawaki and
infant, Miss Kurata and child, Miss Adam, Miss
Batchelor, Miss White, Miss N. Kep, Miss
Yamamoto, Miss Tanaka, Lieut.-Col. Murray,
Lieut. March, Lieut. Faber, Rev. Williamson,
Rev. Valentine Marin, Rev. Francisco Marin,
Sergt. Major Inouye, Hon. A. Baring, Dr.
J. E. Hansmann, Prof. Y. Iwase, Master
Salai, Messrs. Matsumoto, A. Kusano, Godfrey,
Bernard, S. Hayashi, J. Hayashi, S. Hattano,
Gto. F. Norton and K. Ouchi.

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SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, APRIL 1ST, 1910.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASH.
BANKS.—				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$960, sal.&sel.
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	26	\$76, buyers
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$10, buyers
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$10, buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$10, buyers
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	\$10	\$84, sales
COTTON MILLS.—				
Ewe Cotton Spg. & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 142, sales
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$82, buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 61,
Laon-Kung-Mew C. Spng. & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 70,
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 300, x.d.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited				
Docks and Wharves—	40,000	\$72	36	\$18, buyers
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$59, sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$57, buyers
New Army Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$63	\$63	\$59, sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 82,
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 120,
DOCKS AND WHARVES—				
Emick & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$10, sellers
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$7, buyers
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	all	\$205,
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$205, sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$107 1/2, x.d. sales
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	8,000	\$25	\$25	\$83, x.d.
Hongkong Hope Manufacturing Co., Limited	5,000	\$25	all	\$160, sellers
Hongkong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$250	\$250	\$212, sellers
Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$52, buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$30	\$30	\$22, buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	76,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 106, x.d.
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$424,
Mining—				
Scottish Franchise des Charb'ges du Tonkin	16,000	Frs. 250	all	\$425, buyers
Royal Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	£1	18/10	\$7, buyers
REFINERIES—				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$164, x.d. buyers
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$29, sellers
Robinson Piano Co., Limited	4,000	\$50	\$50	\$50, sellers
Steamship Companies—				
China and Manilla Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$7, sal. & buy.
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$31, sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$30, sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	50,000 pref.	25	all	68, b. £15.10.
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	2,000,000	\$1	\$1	92/ buyers
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$26, sellers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$141, sellers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	\$5, buyers
Stores and Dispensaries—				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$10,
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	83, sellers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10</		